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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY  
Public Law 91-284  
H. R. 14306

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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 14306

- Oct. 13, 1969 Rep. Abbitt introduced H. R. 14306 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- May 5, 1970 House subcommittee approved H. R. 14306 for full committee consideration.
- May 11, 1970 House committee reported H. R. 14306 without amendment. House Report 91-1069. Print of bill and report.
- May 18, 1970 House passed H. R. 14306 without amendment.
- May 19, 1970 H. R. 14306 was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- June 3, 1970 Senate committee reported H. R. 14306 without amendment. S. Rept. 91-913 . Print of bill and report.
- June 8, 1970 Senate passed H. R. 14306 without amendment.
- June 19, 1970 Approved: Public Law 91-284.









91ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 14306

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 13, 1969

Mr. ABBITT (for himself, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. STUBBLEFIELD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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## A BILL

To amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4       1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

5       “(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the  
6       Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effec-  
7       tive operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price sup-  
8       port program, may permit the owner and operator of any  
9       farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a  
10      Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and

91ST CONGRESS  
1ST Session

H. R. 14306

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## A BILL

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To amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

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By Mr. ABBETT, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. JONES of  
North Carolina, and Mr. STUBBLEFIELD

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OCTOBER 13, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture





# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of May 5, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 71

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House subcommittee approved marketing quota bill. House Rules Committee reported resolution for consideration of second supplemental appropriation bill.

### HOUSE

1. **TOBACCO.** The Agriculture Committee Subcommittee on Tobacco approved for full committee action H. R. 14306, relating to lease and transfer of tobacco allotments. p. D441
2. **REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations subcommittee approved for full committee action H. Res. 960, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 (involving changes in the Bureau of the Budget). p. D441
3. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 17399, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. p. H3894



4. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15712, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorizations for titles I through IV through fiscal year 1971. p. D442
5. EMPLOYMENT. Received the conference report on H. R. 14705, to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program (H. Rept. No. 91-1037). pp. H3861-2
6. FORESTS; APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Waggoner inserted an address before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture requesting adequate funding for the McIntire-Stennis Program. pp. H3878-9
7. BEEF CATTLE. Rep. Schwengel inserted a speech given before the Western States Angus Forum on meat grading standards. pp. H3879-80
8. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Dingell inserted letters from Governors and chief executives which indicate support for full funding of the Clear Water Restoration Act of 1966. pp. H3884-93
9. IRRIGATION. Received from Interior certification that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands in the Manson unit, Chelan Division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash., and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to Appropriations Committee. p. H3893

SENATE

10. POLLUTION. Sen. Hollings inserted a S. C. Legislature resolution seeking to ascertain the extent of uniformity in the application of anti-pollution laws by the Interior Dept. pp. S6610-1
11. WATER. Sen. Moss discussed the NAWAPA plan for continent wide water sharing and inserted a Canadian newspaper article suggesting that Canada sell fresh water to the U. S. p. S6633
12. FISHERIES LOANS. The Committee on Commerce voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3102, to extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior can make fisheries loans. p. D439

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

13. FORESTS. Rep. Neade said "One method of increasing our oxygen supply is by growing trees", and inserted an article on this subject. pp. E3921-3
14. ELECTRICITY; ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Moss inserted a speech on the legal aspects of environmental protection as they affect the electric power industry. pp. E3925-8
15. PESTICIDES. Rep. Dingell inserted a Federation of Homemakers resolution urging continued support for the so-called Delaney amendment which prohibits the use of chemical additives in food for humans and animals. pp. E3949-50







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of May 11, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 74

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed special milk program bill; bill to authorize production research under marketing agreements and orders; bill to authorize agricultural program in Guam. House committee reported tobacco marketing quota bill. House committee reported resolution to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2.

### HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 17548, making appropriations for sundry executive agencies and HUD, p. H4208  
Passed H. R. 16595, to authorize National Science Foundation's appropriations. pp. H4140-63
2. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported H. Res. 960, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 (involving changes in the Budget Bureau) (H. Rept. No. 91-1066). p. H4209

3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 14306, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the AAA Act of 1938 (H. Rept. No. 91-1069). p. H4209
4. COFFEE. Both Houses received the 1969 report on the operations of the International Coffee Agreement. p. H4105. Rep. Gross expressed dissatisfaction with the accomplishments of the agreement. p. H4105, S6875
5. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Hamilton urged establishment of a Jt. Committee on Environment and Technology. pp. H4176-7
6. FARMERS. Rep. Alexander urged development of legislation that "deals effectively with the cost-price squeeze" facing today's "farm minority." pp. H4187-8
7. LANDS; FORESTS. Both Houses received notification from the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Army to interchange jurisdiction of civil works and forest lands at Monroe Reservoir and Cannelton locks, Ind. pp. H4208, S6909
8. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Both Houses received a report from Export Marketing Service on agreements signed for foreign currencies under P. L. 480 during Mar. and Apr. 1970. pp. H4208, S6909
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17550, proposed Social Security Amendments of 1970. p. D464
10. RECESS. The House will recess from COB Wed., May 27 until noon Mon., June 1 for Memorial Day, and from COB Wed., July 1 until noon Mon., July 6 for Independence Day. p. H4105

SENATE

11. SPECIAL MILK; MARKETING ORDERS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5554, to authorize funds to encourage milk consumption by children; and H. R. 14810, to provide that marketing orders contain terms which establish and provide for production research. pp. S6876-7, S6877-8
12. GUAM; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. Passed without amendment S. 2991, to extend the authority for an agricultural program in Guam; and with amendment, S. 2162, to authorize the establishment of standards for the child-resistant packaging of hazardous substances. pp. S6876-880, S6886-8
13. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2208, to study the desirability of a national lakeshore on Lake Tahoe (S. Rept. No. 91-855). p. S6905
14. ECONOMY; UNEMPLOYMENT. Sen. Javits stated that the war on inflation is being badly handled and he submitted proposals to affect the rise in unemployment, with especial emphasis on the disadvantaged youth aged 14-21. pp. S6898-6900
15. CONSUMER. Sen. Moss spoke of the need for more consumer legislation and inserted a newspaper article reporting the first year success of Presidential Consumer Adviser Knauer. pp. S6919-20



## LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

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MAY 11, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 14306]

The Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 14306) to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The principal purpose of H.R. 14306 is to make permanent the authority for the lease and transfer of tobacco farm acreage allotments for other than Burley or Wisconsin cigar-binder (type 54 and 55) tobacco. In addition, the authority to lease and transfer these allotments would be contingent upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that they would not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program. Also, leases of up to 5 years duration would be authorized by the bill. The bill would also specifically include Ohio cigar-filler tobacco within the scope of allotment transfer authority for the first time, but would limit these leases and transfers to 10 acres. Finally, the bill deletes certain language in section 316 of the act as it presently applies to fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco which are covered by a separate allotment transfer authority.

#### NEED FOR LEGISLATION

This legislation to extend the lease and transfer authority which is due to expire this year is needed for two interrelated reasons.

First, there are many tobacco acreage allotments which are too small to constitute an economic unit in view of rising costs of producing an acre of most types of tobacco.

Second, the leasing program has, through consolidation, yielded economies which are necessary to keep production costs down and retain export markets for U.S. tobacco.

### Cost

The Department of Agriculture has advised the committee that the enactment of H.R. 14306 will not require additional funds for the program.

### HEARINGS

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Tobacco on May 5, 1970. There was no testimony in opposition to the measure which was unanimously reported by both the subcommittee and the full committee.

### DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

The committee received the following report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Subcommittee heard the following statements from U.S. Department of Agriculture officials during the public hearing:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., March 31, 1970.*

HON. W. R. POAGE,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of October 14, 1969, for a report on H.R. 14306, a bill to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The bill makes permanent the authority for the lease and transfer of tobacco farm acreage allotments, which under present legislation expires with the 1970 crop. H.R. 14306 makes the lease and transfer provisions contingent on the Secretary's determination that permitting lease and transfer of allotments will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program. This provision is now contained in legislation relating to other commodities and for fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco. The bill authorizes leases not in excess of 5 years, while current legislation provides only for annual leases. H.R. 14306 extends the authority to lease and transfer to Ohio cigar-filler tobacco which is excluded under present legislation. The bill deletes fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco from the provisions of section 316 of the act, as the lease, sale and transfer of allotments for these kinds of tobacco are authorized by section 317 of the act. Present legislation does not authorize the lease and transfer of allotments for burley or Wisconsin cigar-binder (types 54 and 55) tobacco, and H.R. 14306 continues this exception.

We have established 528,200 farm acreage allotments for tobacco this year. The total acreage allotted is 886,400 acres, an average of 1.7 acres per farm. For flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for about 60 percent of the total U.S. tobacco production, the average allot-

ment (prior to adjustments to reflect overmarketings and undermarketings from the previous year) is 3 acres per farm. However, about 48 percent of the 194,100 flue-cured tobacco allotments are 2 acres or less. A total of 282,200 farms have burley tobacco allotments totaling 230,800 acres, an average of 0.82 acre per farm. About 60 percent of the burley allotments are one-half an acre or less.

It is apparent that many tobacco allotments do not constitute economic operating units. Last year 34 percent of the flue-cured tobacco allotments, representing about 20 percent of the allotted acreage, were leased and transferred to other farms. This flexibility enables those farmers who have the labor and equipment for producing larger acreages to increase their operations to more economic units. Farmers who do not wish to continue the production of tobacco can transfer their resources into other enterprises and at the same time receive some income from the lease of their tobacco allotments. In addition, larger and more economic production units will encourage mechanization of planting, harvesting, curing, and marketing tobacco. This has already taken place in many other commodities, but about 450 man-hours are still required to produce and market an acre of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco farmers are concerned as to whether labor can be obtained in the years ahead to produce tobacco at wages that will enable them to compete pricewise in the world market.

We recommend that the bill be amended to apply to allotments for burley tobacco and cigar-binder (types 54 and 55) tobacco, which are specifically excluded under present legislation and in H.R. 14306. We recommend also that the bill be amended to authorize the sale of allotments for all kinds of tobacco as now provided for fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos. We recommend further that the bill be amended to authorize lease or sale and transfer of allotments across county lines in the same State. We recommend also that the bill be amended to limit the period for which leases can be approved to 3 years rather than 5 years. This will permit leases to run concurrently with the period for which producer referenda are held, and authority for the sale of allotments reduces the need for leases for periods in excess of 3 years.

Enactment of H.R. 14306 would not require additional funds, and, if amended as recommended, would improve program operations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,  
*Under Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE G. TURNER, DIRECTOR, TOBACCO DIVISION,  
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE,  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Claude G. Turner, Director, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. I have with me Joe Todd, Deputy Director, Tobacco Division, and Jake Schoonover of our General Counsel's staff.



We appreciate the opportunity of meeting with this committee to discuss H.R. 14306. I am not going into the details of discussing this bill at this time because I will call on Joe Todd to do this in just a few minutes. I would, however, like to mention a few developments which I think point to the need for more flexibility in our tobacco program than now exists.

First of all, the tobacco marketing quota program has operated without major change for most kinds of tobacco since 1940. The exception to this has been the acreage-poundage program which flue-cured growers adopted in 1965. Even with this change, there still needs to be more flexibility in the flue-cured program than now exists. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were established primarily on the basis of the production history on each farm which means that for most farms this production history was prior to the 1940 crop—30 years ago.

In recent years, industries have moved into the tobacco producing areas and have drawn off a large percentage of farm labor. The density of the industrial development is not uniform. There are some areas which produce a lower percentage of their allotted acreage than others. This is partially due to the lack of labor, but a factor that cannot be overlooked is that some areas can produce tobacco more efficiently than others with the present know-how. These developments alone would clearly justify the need for lease and transfer as well as sale and transfer across county lines within the same State.

Another factor which cannot be overlooked is that tobacco production still is a major product of labor even in this space age and period of mechanization. In view of this, even with record prices, tobacco growers are barely receiving enough net returns to keep them in the production of tobacco. At the same time, our prices are substantially above world prices. If we are to continue to be the major supplier of tobacco in world markets, we need to insure our foreign customers of a continuing supply of high quality tobacco at prices more competitive with other countries. It seems that this can be accomplished only through lowering the cost of production through mechanization. A forerunner of mechanization must be the authority for the sale and transfer of allotments between counties within the same State.

At this point, I want to ask Joe Todd to discuss with you the Department's detailed report on H.R. 14306.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH J. TODD  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, TOBACCO DIVISION, ASCS, USDA

There are five principal provisions of H.R. 14306.

One.—The bill makes permanent present authority for the lease and transfer of tobacco farm acreage allotments—which under present legislation expires with the 1970 crop.

Two.—H.R. 14306 makes the lease and transfer provisions contingent on the Secretary's determination that permitting lease and transfer of allotments will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program. This provision is now contained in legislation relating to other commodities and for fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco.

Three.—The bill authorizes leases not in excess of 5 years—while current legislation provides only for annual leases.

Fourth.—H.R. 14306 extends the authority to lease and transfer to Ohio cigar-filler tobacco—which is excluded under present legislation.

Fifth.—The bill deletes fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco from the provisions of section 316 of the act—as the lease, sale, and transfer of allotments for these kinds of tobacco are authorized under section 318 of the act.

Present legislation does not authorize the lease and transfer of allotments for burley or Wisconsin cigar-binder (types 54 and 55) tobacco—and H.R. 14306 continues this exception.

The Department recommends that the bill be passed to continue to provide some flexibility whereby those farmers who have the labor and equipment for producing larger acreages—to increase their operations to more economic units. At the same time, it enables those farmers who do not wish to continue the production of tobacco to transfer their resources to other enterprises—and still receive some income from the lease of their allotments. It is generally agreed that larger and more economic production units will encourage mechanization of planting, harvesting, curing, and marketing tobacco. As you gentlemen are aware, this has already taken place in many other commodities. However, in spite of all the progress that has been made, about 450 man-hours are still required to produce and market an acre of most tobaccos. Our tobacco farmers are concerned as to whether labor will be available in the years ahead to perform this arduous work. In many areas, a severe shortage of labor has already occurred.

The need for this flexibility becomes apparent when you consider the size of tobacco allotments. We have established 529,600 tobacco allotments for 1970. The total acreage allotted is 886,500 acres. This is an average of 1.7 acres per farm. For flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for about 60 percent of U.S. tobacco production, allotments average 3 acres per farm. About 48 percent of these allotments are 2 acres or less. It is generally agreed that allotments of this size present many problems in curing tobacco—as the curing barn will likely be only partially filled at each curing. This is where there has been the most activity under the lease and transfer provisions, as the average lease covered about 2 acres. Last year, 34 percent of all flue-cured allotments—and 21 percent of the allotted acreage—were leased and transferred to other farms. This attests to the popularity of the flexibility afforded by the lease and transfer provisions.

We believe the bill can be improved by extending the lease and transfer provisions to all kinds of tobacco. Present legislation excludes burley tobacco and cigar-filler and binder tobacco—types 42, 43, 44, 53, 54 and 55. H.R. 14306 extends the lease and transfer authority to Ohio cigar-filler—types 42, 43 and 44—but does not extend it to burley tobacco—or to cigar-binder—types 53, 54 and 55. The Department recommends, therefore, that the bill be amended to authorize the lease and transfer of allotments for all kinds of tobacco.

Burley tobacco allotments have been established for 283,000 farms for this year—and the total acreage allotted is 231,000 acres. This is an average of 81/100 acre per farm. Sixty percent of all the burley allotments in the United States are one-half acre or less. Certainly, some flexibility is needed to provide more economical production units

for burley. Since burley is air-cured—small burley allotments do not present the same problems in curing the tobacco as do small flue-cured allotments. However, these small burley allotments do present a real problem as research moves ahead toward the mechanization of tobacco production. It is most unlikely that any machinery can be developed that the holder of a half-acre allotment can afford to buy.

These small burley allotments present a real problem also in maintaining supplies in line with demand—and in operating a sound price support program. Due to increased per acre yields—and decreased usage—it was necessary to reduce burley allotments ten percent this year. However, present legislation provides that the farm acreage allotment for burley tobacco for any year shall not be less than the smallest of (1) the allotment established for the farm for the preceding year (2) five-tenths of an acre or (3) 10 percent of the cropland in the farm. Legislation provides further that the additional acreage required to maintain minimum allotments shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment. So—instead of getting the 10 percent reduction that was needed—and which applied to those allotments which are not protected by the minimum provisions—we ended up with an overall reduction of 7½ percent. If further reductions become necessary—because of increases in per acre yields—or because of further decreases in usage—such reductions will be even less effective as more of the allotted acreage moves into the protected category. The farms which are protected by the minimum provisions now have 29 percent of the total acreage allotted.

Legislation does not provide any minimum allotment provisions for any kind of tobacco except burley. Burley allotments not protected by the minimum provisions were reduced by 10 percent in 1964—an additional 10 percent in 1965—an additional 15 percent in 1966—and a further 10 percent in 1970. Burley growers who have taken these reductions feel that it is unfair for them to make all the adjustments that may be necessary—while the growers with the minimum allotments obtain increased per acre yields—and at the same time retain their previous allotments.

Mr. Chairman, I have gone into the minimum allotment provision in some depth for two reasons. In the first place—it presents a real challenge to the successful operation of the marketing quota and price support programs in the years ahead. In the second place—we are informed that the principal objection to extending the lease and transfer provisions to burley is—minimum allotments. Certainly it would not be equitable to reduce a 1-acre allotment—and then permit the holder of a half-acre allotment to lease and transfer another half-acre allotment—and be protected against any reduction—no matter how much per acre yields may increase—or whether usage decreases.

A more practicable and perhaps more acceptable modification in the case of burley tobacco would be sale and transfer of allotments.

The Department recommends that the bill be amended to authorize the outright sale and permanent transfer of farm acreage allotments for all kinds of tobacco—as now provided for fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos. This will enable farmers to do a better job in planning their farming operations—such as buying equipment, and building curing barns—than they can do if they have to rely on leasing the needed acreage—from year to year.



We recommend also that the bill be amended to authorize the lease and sale of allotments across county lines—within the same State. Present legislation limits leases and transfers to other farms within the same county. This change would provide more flexibility and will give farmers in outlying counties in which there is little interest in producing tobacco—a better bargaining position.

Finally, Mr. Chairman—we recommend that the bill be amended to limit the period for which leases can be approved to 3 years rather than 5 years. This will permit leases to run concurrently with the period for which producer referendums are held—and authority for the sale of allotments reduces the need for leases for periods in excess of 3 years. We will be pleased to answer any questions you may have concerning the bill and the Department's recommendations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LEASE AND TRANSFER OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 316. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of [this Act for the crop years 1962 through 1970] *law, the Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program, may permit the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a Burley [tobacco acreage allotment or a cigar-filler and], dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and cigar-binder, [( ) type[s] [42, 43, 44, 53,] 54 [and] or 55 ( )] tobacco acreage allotment) is established under this Act to [may] lease all or any part of such allotment or quota to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind. [Such lease and transfer of allotment shall be recognized and considered valid by the county committee provided the conditions set forth in this section are met.]*

(b) Any lease shall be made *for such term of years not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree, [on an annual basis]* and on such other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) The total acreage allotted to any farm after the transfer by lease of tobacco acreage allotment to the farm under the provisions of this section shall not exceed 50 per centum of the acreage of cropland in the farm[.] *:Provided, That in the case of cigar-filler tobacco types 42, 43, or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(g) [Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of this section relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of July 10, 1962.]

\* \* \* \* \*

### SEC. 317. ACREAGE-POUNDAGE QUOTAS

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) Only the provisions of the last two sentences of subsection (g) of section 313 of this Act shall apply with respect to acreage-poundage programs established under this section. The acreage reductions required under the last two sentences shall be in addition to any other adjustments made pursuant to this section, and when acreage reductions are made the farm marketing quota shall be reduced to reflect such reductions. The provisions of the next to the last sentence of such subsection pertaining to the filing of any false report with respect to the acreage of tobacco grown on the farm shall also be applicable to the filing of any false report with respect to the production or marketings of tobacco grown on a farm for which an acreage allotment and a farm yield are established as provided in this section. In establishing acreage allotments and farm yields for other farms owned by the owner displaced by acquisition of his land by any agency, as provided in section 378 of this Act, increases or decreases in such acreage allotments and farm yields as provided in this section shall be made on account of marketings below or in excess of the farm marketing quota for the farm acquired by the agency.

Acreage allotments and farm marketing quotas determined under this section may (except in the case of [Burley tobacco, or other] kinds of tobacco not subject to section 316) be leased under the terms and conditions contained in section 316 of this Act, except that (1) the adjustment provided for in the last sentence of subsection (c) of said section shall be based on farm yields rather than normal yields, and (2) any credit for undermarketing or charge for overmarketing shall be attributed to the farm to which transferred. Transfers of acreage allotments for 1965 under section 316 on the basis of leases executed prior to the effective date of a program for the 1965 crop of Flue-cured tobacco under this section may be approved or ratified by the county committee for the purposes of this section, but the amount of allotment transferred shall be increased or decreased in the same proportion that the allotment of the farm from which it is transferred is increased or decreased under this section.

\* \* \* \* \*

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED

Sec. 703.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 316(c) and subsection 317(f) relating to lease and transfer of allotments for years subsequent to 1965, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of

1938, as amended, whenever acreage-poundage quotas are in effect for any kind of tobacco as provided in section 317 of the Act, [except in the case of burley tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section 316,] the lease and transfer shall be on a pound for pound basis and the acreage allotment for the lessee farm shall be increased by an amount determined by dividing the number of pounds leased by the farm yield for the lessee farm, and the acreage allotment for the lessor farm shall be reduced by an amount determined by dividing the number of pounds leased by the farm yield for the lessor farm.

○



91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 14306

[Report No. 91-1069]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 13, 1969

Mr. ABBITT (for himself, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. STUBBLEFIELD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 11, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union  
and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

To amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the  
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4      1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

5      “(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the  
6      Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effec-  
7      tive operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price sup-  
8      port program, may permit the owner and operator of any  
9      farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a  
10     Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and  
11     cigar-binder, type 54 or 55 tobacco acreage allotment) is



1 established under this Act to lease all or any part of such  
2 allotment or quota to any other owner or operator of a farm  
3 in the same county for use in such county on a farm having  
4 a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind.”

5 SEC. 2. Section 316 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
6 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

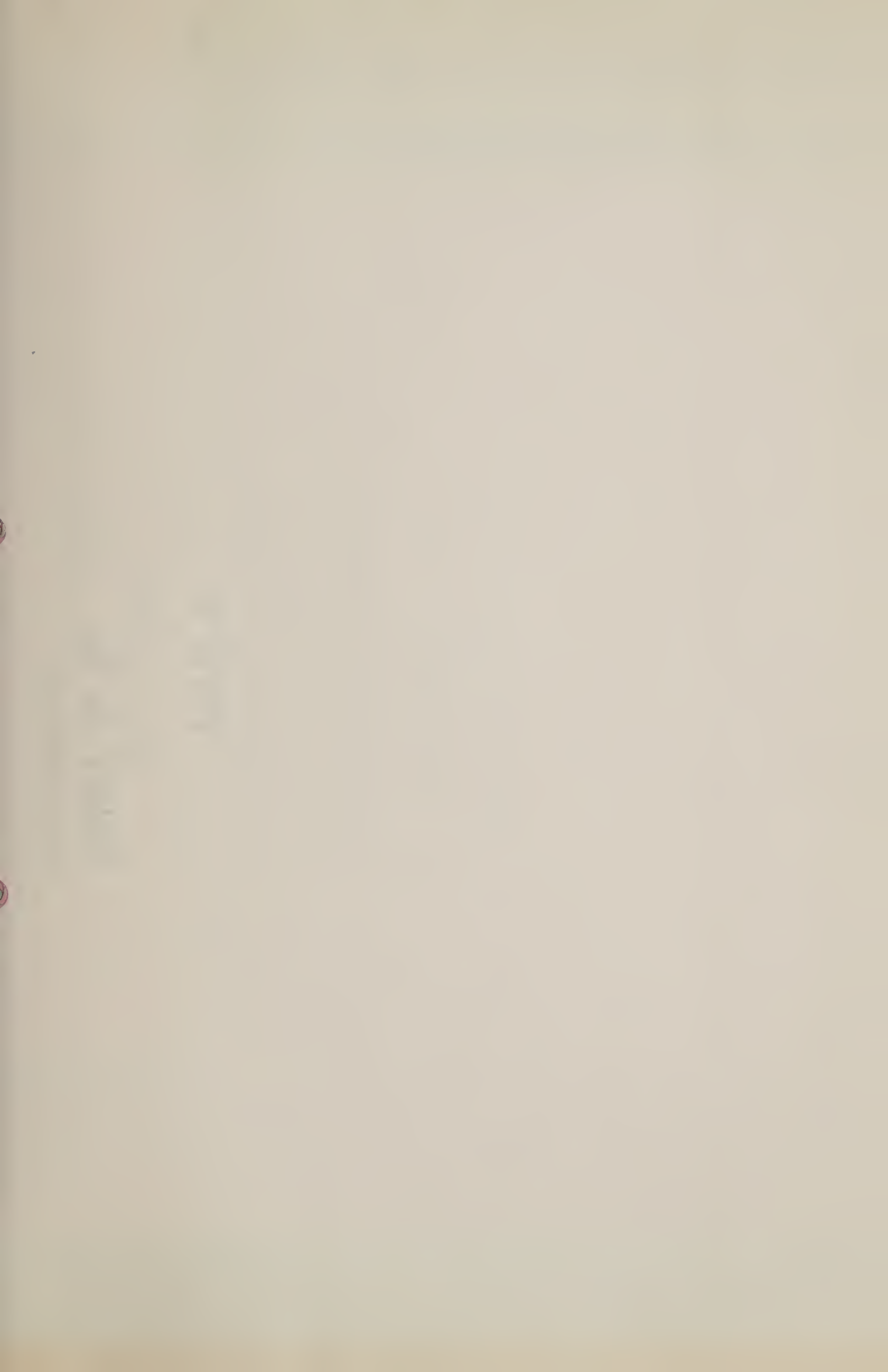
7 “(b) Any lease may be made for such term of years  
8 not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree, and on such  
9 other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in  
10 this section, as the parties thereto agree.”

11 SEC. 3. Section 316 (c) is amended by striking the  
12 period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “: *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That in the case of cigar-filler tobacco types 42, 43,  
14 or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased  
15 and transferred to any farm.”

16 SEC. 4. Section 316 (g) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
17 Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby repealed.

18 SEC. 5. Section 317 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
19 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out in the  
20 parentheses in the fifth sentence the language “Burley to-  
21 bacco, or other”.

22 SEC. 6. Section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of  
23 1965 (79 Stat. 1210) is amended by striking out in the last  
24 sentence thereof the language “except in the case of burley  
25 tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section  
26 316,”.



Union Calendar No. 494

91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> Session

**H. R. 14306**

[Report No. 91-1069]

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# **A BILL**

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To amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

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By Mr. ABBETT, Mr. McMULLEN, Mr. JONES of  
North Carolina, and Mr. STUBBLEFIELD

---

OCTOBER 13, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 11, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
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# INDEX of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of May 18, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 79

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed tobacco marketing quota bill. Sen. Yarborough introduced and discussed disaster relief bill. Rep. Alexander praised food and nutrition program.

### HOUSE

1. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee reported H. R. 15712, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (H. Rept. No. 91-1097). p. H4494.
2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported H. R. 17604, authorizing certain construction at military installations (H. Rept. No. 91-1098). p. H4494.

3. ENVIRONMENT. The Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of H. J. Res. 1117, establishing a Joint Committee on Environment and Technology. p. H4494  
Passed over without prejudice H. Res. 562, for participation in the 1972 United Nations Conference on Human Environment. pp. H4450-1
4. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of H. R. 17550, proposed Social Security amendments of 1970. p. H4494
5. FOREIGN TRADE; TARIFFS. The Ways and Means Committee reported, with amendment, H. R. 9183, to provide that imported articles which are exported and thereafter reimported to the US for failure to meet sample or specifications, shall, in certain instances, be entered free of duty upon such reimportation (H. Rept. No. 91-1103). p. H4494
6. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 14306, the tobacco marketing quota bill. pp. H4452-3.
7. CLIFFORD R. HOPE. Rep. Shriver announced the passing of former Rep. Clifford R. Hope who was for many years the ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee and twice served as its chairman. pp. H4447-9
8. ECONOMY. Rep. Patman urged "a rollback of high interest rates" and the stabilizing of the economy. pp. H4470-2  
Rep. Albert called upon the Executive Branch to use the credit controls and fiscal flexibility provided by the Congress to restore confidence in the economy. p. H4473
9. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Conte noted this is "National Small Business Week" and paid tribute to the small businessmen across the Nation. pp. H4479-80
10. RECREATION. Rep. Hanna stated his support of S. 2315, to extend the golden eagle passport program. p. H4485

SENATE

11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Sparkman hailed the 37th anniversary of TVA with a review of its history and contribution to the farm and national economy. S7299-7300
12. RECREATION; RIVERS. Sen. Packwood spoke in opposition to the building of a dam on the Snake River and inserted a newspaper article reporting the large recreational value of the river gorge. S7275-76
13. INTERNATIONAL TRADE, IMPORTS. Sen. Hansen defended his position on the limitation of foreign imports and inserted materials showing the imbalance created by "free trade" in agricultural and textile products. S7343-46
14. FISHERIES. Sen. Stevens urged steps to take jurisdiction over fisheries adjacent to US coasts and inserted an Alaska State Legislature resolution which seeks legislation to extend the fisheries zone to 100 miles off the coast of the U.S. S7316



sending a nice, big, fat delegation over to Stockholm, Sweden, for this purpose?

Mr. FASCELL. As the gentleman from Iowa knows, we try to get as many of the international conferences held in the United States as we possibly can. We are trying to do our best to get them held here in this country, to help on our balance of payments. The one on the environment, set for June 1972, was agreed upon some time ago.

Mr. GROSS. Why does this go to Stockholm, Sweden? They have the facilities in New York at the United Nations. They have plenty of facilities there to hold a convention or a conference on the environment or almost anything one can think of. They have the room and the facilities. We do not have to put up money to go to Stockholm, Sweden, to finance transportation and the keep of a big delegation. It would be much more economical, and the money would stay in this country if held in New York. Why go to Stockholm?

Mr. FASCELL. The gentleman of course is correct. The conference could have been held at the U.N. Headquarters in New York or in Geneva, but it so happens the United Nations accepted the invitation from the Swedish Government to hold it in Stockholm. The Swedish Government, as the host government, will bear the basic costs of the conference. The delegations from the various countries will bear their own.

Mr. GROSS. We probably would not miss a thing if we did not go to this Stockholm meeting, would we?

Mr. FASCELL. I do not agree with the gentleman on that. It is obvious that environmental questions today are not bounded by county or state or even national borders. It would do us very little good to clean up the environment in the United States if everybody else would continue polluting the oceans as fast as we attempt to clean them. I believe it is extremely important to bring international recognition to the very, very difficult problem of preventing further deterioration of the environment which is obviously going to require international cooperation of the very highest order.

Mr. GROSS. According to the dictionary, the environment is not confined to pollution. Environment can mean a lot of things. Environment is a nice, big circus tent, in my opinion, that can cover all kinds of sins and errors of omission and commission.

I do not believe we would miss a thing if we did not go to Stockholm for this thing. We are spending millions and millions of dollars in this country on the subject of environment.

I just do not understand why there is not at least some limitation as to how many are going to this thing and what it is going to cost, particularly in the light of the bill which was passed only last week, to spend \$45 million to bring foreign visitors to this country.

Mr. FASCELL. The gentleman raises a point as to limitations on appropriations for the purposes of international conferences. That is not the subject matter of this legislation. That would be something which would have to be considered in the basic legislation. We do as a nation participate in a great number of interna-

tional conferences. It does cost quite a bit of money. We are a big nation. We have a lot of problems. We are a part of the world.

Frankly, I do not know if we would do ourselves any good by staying out of international conferences. I believe that where we can make contributions reasonably, we should. We have to leave it to the executive branch, to the President, to use his best judgment with respect to sending a proper delegation.

I agree with the gentleman from Iowa, so far as the subject matter and the scope of the conference is concerned; it is broad. The question of the environment, ecology, the impact of industrialization on mankind and of mankind on the environment is as broad as mankind itself.

Mr. GROSS. Going beyond the immediate conference in Stockholm, does the gentleman have any idea as to what this is going to cost in the future? I believe he will admit that some kind of an international setup is going to grow out of this meeting in Stockholm, and then we will be assessed for dues to the club, plus contributions—that is the way things go in the United Nations—until it rolls up into a costly bill of goods.

I wonder if we could not delay this until we could get some kind of a handle on the number that are going and the expenditure necessary for the purpose of sending them over there and back, together with a look beyond the conference into what this is getting us into.

Mr. FASCELL. I do not think we ought to do that with respect to this resolution which simply indicates the interest of the Congress in U.S. participation in this conference. We are going to participate in it anyhow. An action of this body would not stop that participation, since, as a member nation of the United Nations, we are already participating and paying our share of the cost of that organization and its preparations for the conference.

As far as an international regime which may or may not grow out of this conference is concerned, I have no knowledge of that. I doubt that any international regime is necessary or that there will be additional expenses. But if there are such expenses, they will be either subject to approval by way of a treaty, ratified by the Senate, or our normal appropriations process. If the product of the conference should call for expenses over and above our present participation in the United Nations, such expenses would be subject to normal authorization and appropriation processes. The report on the resolution before us specifically states that this measure should not be construed as authorizing any expenditures either for the conference or for programs and projects that may emanate from it. So there is an ample safeguard here.

We can pass this resolution indicating the knowledge and consent of the Congress with respect to the importance of the problem and say that the United States welcomes an opportunity to participate in this conference.

We are trying very, very hard to address ourselves to the problem of a deteriorating environment. Many nations of the world are not only not as cognizant

of this problem as we are but are really not willing as yet to participate in solving it from the standpoint of their own internal programs. Therefore, it would seem to me that this proposed conference is in our own best interests.

Mr. GROSS. I am one Member of the House of Representatives who is of the opinion that we have already done far too much by way of wet nursing foreign countries. It is about time we stop. If they are not interested in so-called environment in their countries, then I could look forward, if this is what we are embarked upon, I could envision a pretty good appropriation for this outfit before we get through with it. This is not necessary. The meeting will not be held until 1972. Is that correct?

Mr. FASCELL. That is correct. There will be no appropriation made for this purpose unless we agree to it. What we seek to do here is to call this conference to the attention of the world community. We are spending a lot of money in our country on redeeming and safeguarding our environment and I just do not know how much more we will have to spend. Obviously what we spend is affected by what other countries do. We are seeking here to get their cooperation and get them to spend some of their money on problems which affect us, because it is obvious, with all of the money we would spend, we cannot by ourselves, for example, clean up the Great Lakes, which border on Canada. We cannot stop pollution of the Atlantic or the Pacific Oceans by ourselves. We cannot stop the pollution of the air by ourselves. We have to get the cooperation of these other countries to do that.

Mr. GROSS. What is the gentleman saying? That the Swedes will help us to clean up the Great Lakes?

Mr. FASCELL. No, sir.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I think this discussion has gone far enough.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

#### REPEALING SECTION 7 OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1946 (60 STAT. 968)

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 380) to repeal section 7 of the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 968).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 380

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 968), which limits inheritance or devise of restricted or trust property of deceased members of the Yakima Tribes to enrolled members of those tribes of one-fourth or more degree of Indian blood, is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall have no effect on the estates of Yakima Indians who died prior to this date.*

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 380 is to repeal section 7 of a 1946 statute that restricts the right to inherit trust property of deceased members of the Yakima Tribes. Section 7 limits the inheritance of trust land on



the Yakima Reservation to enrolled members of the Yakima Tribes who have one-fourth degree or more of Yakima blood, with one exception.

This section, which is applicable only to the Yakima Reservation, is an exception to the general law, which provides that the inheritance of trust lands on Indian reservations is governed by the law of the State in which the reservation is located. When the pending bill is enacted, this general law will apply again to the Yakima Reservation, as it did before 1946. Yakima is the only reservation for which restrictive legislation of this kind has been enacted.

Section 7 works unfairly. Many Yakima Indians have intermarried with neighboring tribal Indians. Some of the families live on the Yakima Reservation and some of them live on the neighboring reservations. These are Indian families, but the husband and wife belong to different tribes. Their children frequently can be enrolled in either tribe. A single family may enroll part of its children in one tribe and part of its children in the other tribe. When a parent dies owning an interest in a Yakima Reservation allotment, the children enrolled at Yakima may inherit, but their brothers and sisters who are enrolled in neighboring tribes may not inherit. They are "disinherited" by the enrollment requirement of the 1946 statute. The same rule applies to other direct and collateral relatives—grandparents, grandchildren, uncles, cousins, and so forth—who happen not to be enrolled at Yakima.

In the 794 estates probated between 1946 and June 30, 1966, 287 enrolled Yakima Indians were prohibited from inheriting because they did not have the required quantum of Yakima blood; and 494 unenrolled heirs, including husbands, wives, and children, were excluded because they were not enrolled members of the tribe.

The impact of the present law is forcefully illustrated by the following example: A Yakima woman died leaving two sons enrolled on the Warm Springs Reservation. Her sons could inherit only her Warm Springs property valued at \$420; her sons could not inherit the Yakima property valued at \$3,270, and it went to four cousins of the fifth degree. There are many similar examples.

Although other Indians may not inherit Yakima property, Yakima Indians may inherit property on other reservations. This has caused great dissatisfaction, and other tribes in the Northwest are threatening to seek retaliatory legislation which will prevent Yakimas from inheriting land on the reservations of these other tribes. Our committee believes that the Yakima law is bad, and that the problem should not be compounded by enacting more laws of the same kind for other tribes.

The inheritance of allotted land on an Indian reservation is not an internal matter to be determined by the tribe. Title to allotted lands is private property created pursuant to Federal law, and since the General Allotment Act of 1887 the Federal law has required the right to inherit such private property to be determined by the law of the State where the property is located. This is Federal

law and not internal tribal law. The Yakima Tribe has no right to adopt a different rule as a matter of internal tribal law.

It should be noted that the 1946 law does not prevent the owner of a trust allotment on the Yakima Reservation from selling it or giving it away during his lifetime to anyone he chooses. Although he may sell it or give it away, he may not devise it by will to a person of his choice. There is no logical basis for this distinction. If an Indian is free to sell or give his land to a non-Yakima he should be equally free to transfer it to a non-Yakima by will.

The Yakima Tribal Council has attempted to justify section 7 on the ground that the tribal lands were originally allotted to members of the tribe, and that only members should be eligible to inherit the allotted lands in order to keep the ownership of the reservation in Yakima hands. If the allotted lands cannot be recovered by the tribe itself, the argument goes, they should at least be kept in the ownership of tribal members. It would, of course, be possible for the Congress to restore allotted lands to the tribe by a statute that prohibits the inheritance of any allotment on the Yakima Reservation and provides for its escheat to the tribe on death of the owner. This would be a drastic approach which Congress has never seriously considered. Section 7 has proved to be almost as drastic in actual practice by disinheriting close family members and passing title to distant relatives.

The committee sympathizes with the desire of the Yakimas to keep the ownership of their reservation in Yakima hands to the maximum extent possible. It is unfair and discriminatory, however, to seek that result by disinheriting by statute persons who otherwise would be heirs-in-law. The tribe should purchase the interests of non-Yakima, rather than ask the United States to prohibit the inheritance. In other words, although the end sought by the Yakima Tribal Council is proper, section 7 of the 1946 act is not a proper means to accomplish that end.

The enactment of this bill to repeal section 7 of the 1946 act will not affect the other provisions of the act which relate to the rules for enrollment as members of the tribe.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INCLUDING MADISON COUNTY IN THE NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5981) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that Madison County, Fla., shall be included in the northern judicial district of Florida.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 5981

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 89 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—*

(1) by inserting after "Liberty" in the first paragraph of subsection (a) the following: "Madison,"; and

(2) by striking out "Madison," in the first paragraph of subsection (b).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS LICENSING

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15961) to amend section 351 of the Public Health Service Act so as to clarify the intent to include vaccines, blood, blood components, and allergenic products among the biological products which must meet the licensing requirements of this section.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 15961

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 351 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after "antitoxin," each time such word occurs, the following: "vaccine, blood, blood component or derivative, allergenic product,".*

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14306) to amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 14306

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:*

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program, may permit the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and cigar-binder, type 54 or 55 tobacco acreage allotment) is established under this Act to lease all or any part of such allotment or quota to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind."

SEC. 2. Section 316(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Any lease may be made for such term of years not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree, and on such other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree."

SEC. 3. Section 316(e) is amended by striking the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "": *Provided*, That in the case of cigar-filler tobacco types 42, 43, or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm."

SEC. 4. Section 316(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 317(f) of the Agricultural



Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out in the parentheses in the fifth sentence the language "Burley tobacco, or other".

SEC. 6. Section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1210) is amended by striking out in the last sentence thereof the language "except in the case of burley tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section 316,".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON DISTRICT JUDGESHIP BILL TO BE BROUGHT UP TOMORROW

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time for the purpose of making an announcement.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary advises that he will call up the conference report on the District judgeship bill tomorrow.

#### THE LATE HONORABLE MRS. LOUISE GOFF REECE

(Mr. QUILLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include editorials.)

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grieved and saddened to announce the passing of a former Member of the House and a very dear and close friend, Mrs. Louise Goff Reece. Mrs. Reece died last Friday in a Johnson City hospital and she was buried Sunday in Johnson City, Tenn.

The variety of Mrs. Reece's capabilities were always a source of amazement to me. As a Member of Congress, Mrs. Reece had a great depth of understanding of the problems facing our country. As the wife of a former Congressman, the late B. Carroll Reece, she always extended a friendly greeting and a helping hand.

Her character and her qualities were such that she attracted a broad area of affection and appreciation. By her passing she leaves another great heritage for those of us who survive her, a wonderful example of character, which we should all emulate.

Many of you will remember Mrs. Reece as a former colleague who served in this distinguished chamber for slightly less than two years after her husband, the Honorable B. Carroll Reece, also a longtime distinguished member of this body, died.

Her close friends back home remember her as their devoted servant. She was a great American, a great lady, and a great leader who stood strongly by the principles of sound and honest government.

I also knew her as a warm individual, an able, devoted, and kindly woman. I knew her as a gentle, but strong woman. And I knew her to be frank, but fair and forthright, and compassionate.

Mrs. Reece had many admirers and I was one of them. Very quiet, patient, and even-tempered in disposition, Mrs. Reece was rarely stirred to anger. She handled problems in stride, was diplomatic, and had a charming personality.

A woman of deep convictions, Mrs. Reece was wrapped up in her political life although she officially represented the people of the First Congressional District for a period to fill the unexpired term of her husband.

However, Mrs. Reece served the people of the First District and Tennessee long before she ever served in the House of Representatives.

With her death, I have suffered a deep personal loss. Mrs. Reece's contributions to America and the people who live in this wonderful country will long live in the minds of those who entrusted her.

To me, Mrs. Reece was an idealist and realist, combining the best features of both attributes in a balance too seldom found in leaders of this or any other time. Her love and devotion for her fellowman are shining examples for others to follow.

What Mrs. Reece leaves behind is a massive contribution to mankind. The esteem, prestige, and influence she gained will long be remembered.

Editorials concerning Mrs. Reece's death appeared in the Johnson City Press-Chronicle and the Knoxville Journal which I feel accurately reflect the esteem in which she was held by the people of the First Congressional District. I include these very fine editorials in my remarks:

#### MRS. LOUISE GOFF REECE

Mrs. Louise Goff Reece, who died Thursday night in Johnson City, was both an able companion to her famous husband and a business and political leader in her own right.

Her husband, B. Carroll Reece, served the First Congressional District in Congress for 35 years. For many years he was one of the top Republican leaders in the nation. In addition to serving on such important bodies as the House Rules and Armed Services committees.

After Mr. Reece's death in 1961, Mrs. Reece was elected to fill out his unexpired term in Congress. And throughout her own political career she followed closely the ideals and policies of her late husband. She declined reelection in 1962 but continued to be an important and respected figure in First District and national politics.

She was also respected as a businesswoman. She had wide interests in Tennessee and West Virginia. And she and her husband were fitting symbols of traditional First District Republicanism.

Mrs. Reece leaves a rich legacy of unwavering devotion to her party, her state and her nation.

#### A GREAT WOMAN

The Carroll Reece era in politics was two-dimensional from the start.

There was the Congressman, dominant in the First District, influencing mightily the course of events in the State of Tennessee, and standing high in national leadership.

And there was the wife, born and bred to politics, knowledgeable in the intricacies of public affairs, co-formulator of decisions and strategies.

The two made an unbeatable team. They did nearly everything they set out to do. They gave the First District and Tennessee national focus. They were professionals, in the good sense of the word. They built a polit-

ical empire that endures, even though its leaders are gone.

When the Congressman died in 1961, it was natural, and inevitable, that Mrs. Reece should succeed him in office—and this she did, winning overwhelmingly against token opposition.

And in Washington she saw to it that there was continuity of performance. "My votes," she said, "will be like those of my husband." They were—and so, likewise, was the service rendered. Her husband was known for his meticulous attention to every letter, every request, every appeal from the people back home. Mrs. Reece became known for these things, too.

Ill health forced her retirement from Congress, but she continued her interest in public affairs, maintained her official ties with the national Republican organization, and looked after the family's extensive banking and business interests.

She was, by any reckoning, an outstanding woman—astute in politics, enterprising in business, gracious in social endeavor, and loyal in friendship.

In later years she rejoiced in helping establish the C. Carroll Reece Memorial Museum at East Tennessee State University. She wanted the Museum to stand as a permanent memorial to her husband. It will do that—and it will stand also as a permanent reminder of the wife who stood so stalwartly and faithfully at his side.

My wife and I join in offering our condolences to her daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. George Marthens, their children, and other members of the family, in this time of sorrow.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the late Honorable Louise Goff Reece.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 122]

Abernethy	Casey	Flood
Anderson,	Chisholm	Flowers
Tenn.	Clark	Flynt
Andrews,	Clay	Ford, Gerald R.
N. Dak.	Coburn	Fraser
Arends	Conyers	Frelinghuysen
Ashbrook	Corbett	Fulton, Tenn.
Ashley	Corman	Gaydos
Ayres	Crane	Gettys
Baring	Culver	Gialmo
Barrett	Daddario	Gilbert
Beall, Md.	Dawson	Goldwater
Bell, Calif.	Dent	Green, Oreg.
Blagel	Dickinson	Green, Pa.
Bingham	Diggs	Gubser
Bow	Dorn	Halpern
Brademas	Dulski	Hansen, Idaho
Brown, Calif.	Eckhardt	Harrington
Brown, Ohio	Edwards, Ala.	Harsha
Buchanan	Eilberg	Hays
Burke, Fla.	Evans, Colo.	Jones, Tenn.
Bush	Fallon	Kelth
Byrne, Pa.	Farbstein	Kirwan
Carey	Fish	Koch



Dangen	Ottinger	Smith, Iowa
Long, La.	Patten	Smith, N.Y.
Lowenstein	Pepper	Stanton
Lukens	Philbin	Stokes
McCarthy	Podell	Stratton
McClory	Pollock	Stubblefield
McCloskey	Powell	Sullivan
McFall	Purcell	Taft
McMillan	Reid, N.Y.	Talcott
Mann	Reuss	Tunney
Meskill	Rivers	Ullman
Mikva	Rooney, N.Y.	Watkins
Minshall	Rooney, Pa.	Watson
Monagan	Roudebush	Whalen
Montgomery	Ruppa	Whalley
Moorhead	Ruth	Widnall
Morgan	St Germain	Wilson, Bob
Morse	Sandman	Wold
Mosher	Saylor	Wright
Murphy, N.Y.	Scheuer	Yatron
Nix	Schneebeli	Young
O'Hara	Sebellus	
O'Neal, Ga.	Shipley	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 292 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled public hearings to be held on Thursday, June 4, 1970, at 10 a.m. in room 2237, Rayburn House Office Building, on the following proposals:

H.R. 17080, to amend section 35 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 63) and sections 631 and 634 of title 28, United States Code, to permit full-time referees in bankruptcy to serve as part-time U.S. magistrates, and for other purposes.

H.R. 17081, to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the protection of U.S. probation officers.

Those wishing to testify or to submit statements for the record should address their requests to the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, room 2137, Rayburn House Office Building.

#### REPRESENTATIVE TO PARIS PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week, I recommended to President Nixon that he name a new representative to the peace negotiations in Paris. I suggested to the President that a new representative would be an essential ingredient in our attempts to get the talks off dead center. I also suggested that the appoint-

ment be someone of world-wide stature, someone who, though not a career diplomat, was nonetheless familiar with the ways of international diplomacy, someone who was respected and admired by all Americans, young and old. My recommendation was the Reverend Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University.

Father Hesburgh, as we all know, is Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and a permanent representative on the International Atomic Energy Agency. He is a scholar of wide note and has been the recipient of honorary degrees from over two dozen colleges and universities.

Subsequent to my recommendation to the President, I had a long talk on the phone with Father Hesburgh. He was surprised by my suggestion, but, although he did not wish to be presumptuous, he said that if it were the President's desire, he would gladly serve.

I have communicated this information to all my colleagues and to the press and public and the reaction to date has been most favorable. I would again urge my colleagues, if you agree with my contention that new imagination and new ideas are needed at the peace table, to communicate your views to the President.

#### THE CUSTOMS COURT ACT OF 1970

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2624) to improve the judicial machinery in customs courts by amending the statutory provisions relating to judicial actions and administrative proceedings in customs matters, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2624

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### TITLE I—JUDICIAL ACTIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES

##### SHORT TITLE

SEC. 101. This title may be cited as "The Customs Courts Act of 1970".

##### APPEALS FROM CUSTOMS COURT DECISIONS—JURISDICTION

SEC. 102. Section 1541 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1541. Appeals for Customs Court decisions

"(a) The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals has jurisdiction of appeals from all final judgments or orders of the United States Customs Court.

"(b) When the chief judge of the Customs Court issues an order under the provisions of section 256(b) of this title; or when any judge in the Customs Court, in issuing any other interlocutory order, includes in the order a statement that a controlling question of law is involved as to which there is substantial ground for difference of opinion and that an immediate appeal from its order may materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals may, in its discretion, permit an appeal to be taken from such order, if application is made to it within ten days after the entry of the order: *Provided, however*, That neither the application for nor the granting of an appeal hereunder stays proceedings in the Customs Court unless a stay is ordered by a judge of the Customs Court or by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or a judge of that court."

##### APPEALS FROM CUSTOMS COURT DECISIONS—PROCEDURE

SEC. 103. Section 2601 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2601. Appeals from Customs Court decisions

"(a) A party may appeal to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals from a final judgment or order of the Customs Court within sixty days after entry of the judgment or order.

"(b) An appeal is made by filing in the office of the clerk of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals a notice of appeal which shall include a concise statement of the errors complained of. A copy of the notice shall be served on the adverse parties. When the United States is an adverse party service shall be made on the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury or their designees. Thereupon the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall order the Customs Court to transmit the record and evidence taken, together with either the findings of fact and conclusions of law or the opinion, as the case may be.

"(c) The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals may affirm, modify, vacate, set aside, or reverse any judgment or order of the Customs Court lawfully brought before it for review, and may remand the cause and direct the entry of an appropriate judgment or order, or required such further proceedings as may be just under the circumstances. The judgment or order of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals shall be final and conclusive unless modified, vacated, set aside, reversed, or remanded by the Supreme Court under section 2106 of this title."

##### PRECEDENCE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER, OR WHOLESALE CASES

SEC. 104. Section 2602 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2602. Precedence of American manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler cases

"(a) Every proceeding in the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals arising under section 516 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be given precedence over other cases on the docket of such court, except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, and shall be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way.

"(b) Appeals from findings by the Secretary of Commerce provided for in headnote 6 to schedule 8, part 4, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) shall receive a preference over all other matters."

##### DUTIES OF CHIEF JUDGE; PRECEDENCE OF JUDGES

SEC. 105. Section 253 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 253. Duties of chief judge; precedence of judges

"(a) The chief judge of the Customs Court, with the approval of the court, shall supervise the fiscal affairs and clerical force of the court.

"(b) The chief judge shall promulgate dockets.

"(c) The chief judge, under rules of the court, may designate any judge or judges of the court to try any case and, when the circumstances so warrant, reassign the case to another judge or judges.

"(d) Whenever the chief judge is unable to perform the duties of his office or the office is vacant, his powers and duties shall devolve upon the judge next in precedence who is able to act, until such disability is removed or another chief judge is appointed and duly qualified.

"(e) The chief judge shall have precedence and shall preside at any session which he attends. Other judges shall have precedence and shall preside according to the seniority of their commissions. Judges whose commis-







91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 14306

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

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## AN ACT

To amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4       1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

5       “(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the  
6       Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effec-  
7       tive operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price sup-  
8       port program, may permit the owner and operator of any  
9       farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a

1 Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and  
2 cigar-binder, type 54 or 55 tobacco acreage allotment) is  
3 established under this Act to lease all or any part of such  
4 allotment or quota to any other owner or operator of a farm  
5 in the same county for use in such county on a farm having  
6 a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind.”

7 SEC. 2. Section 316 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
8 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

9 “(b) Any lease may be made for such term of years  
10 not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree, and on such  
11 other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in  
12 this section, as the parties thereto agree.”

13 SEC. 3. Section 316 (e) is amended by striking the  
14 period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That in the case of cigar-filler tobacco types 42, 43,  
16 or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased  
17 and transferred to any farm.”

18 SEC. 4. Section 316 (g) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
19 Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby repealed.

20 SEC. 5. Section 317 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
21 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out in the  
22 parentheses in the fifth sentence the language “Burley  
23 tobacco, or other”.

24 SEC. 6. Section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of  
25 1965 (79 Stat. 1210) is amended by striking out in the last

1 sentence thereof the language "except in the case of burley  
 2 tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section  
 3 316,".

Passed the House of Representatives May 18, 1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

*Clerk.*



91<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 14306**

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**AN ACT**

To amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

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MAY 19, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry





# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of June 3, 1970  
91st-2nd, No. 90

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee reported tobacco marketing quota bill. Senate committee voted to report custom livestock slaughtering bill. House passed bill to increase public debt limit. Sen. Curtis introduced and discussed rural development bill. Sen. Moss introduced and discussed bill to provide FRA loans to certain mink farmers.

### HOUSE

1. **ENVIRONMENT.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 17255, amending the Clean Air Act to provide for improvement of the quality of the Nation's air (H. Rept. No. 91-1146). p. H5086
2. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order against certain provisions of H. R. 17867, the foreign assistance appropriations bill. pp. H5086-7

3. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT. Passed without amendment H. R. 17802, increasing the public debt limit. Prior to passage, a letter from the President urging prompt action on the legislation and providing for a permanent ceiling of \$380 billion had been received (H. Doc. 91-345). pp. H5028-54
4. CONSERVATION. An Agriculture Committee subcommittee approved for full committee action 5 watershed projects. p. D571.

SENATE

5. MEAT INSPECTION, SLAUGHTERING, TOBACCO. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry ~~in executive session ordered favorably reported with an amendment (but did not actually report) S. 3592 to permit custom livestock slaughtering by retail slaughtering houses;~~ reported without amendment H. R. 14306 to amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (Rept. No. 91-913). p. D570; S8226
6. GOVERNMENT RECORDS. The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service reported with amendment H. R. 14300 to facilitate the disposal of government records without sufficient value to warrant their continued preservation (Rept. No. 91-914). p. S8226
7. ECONOMY. Sen. Percy inserted a speech by former SEC chairman Sinclair Armstrong, "Inflation: Causes and Cures". p. S8278-81
8. ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Magnuson inserted the following: an auto safety speech by Secretary Volpe in which auto safety is related to the environmental problems; the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions on problems of the human environment; and the speech of U Thant on "Human Environment and World Order". p. S8298-8300; 8308-15; 8233-96
9. FOOD STAMPS, ASSISTANCE. Sen. Yarborough inserted the report of two West Point professors on the "Food Assistance Programs; A View From the Field". p. S8242-46
10. OCEANS. Sen. Hollings noted that the resources of the seas exceed those of the moon and he called for a larger investment in ocean research. p. S8249-50

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

11. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. Sen. Moss stated that "the time is surely near: when the Administration will advise the Congress concerning the reorganization of the executive agencies which deal with natural resources and the environment. pp. E5096-7
12. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Wold urged the creation and development of a coherent and sound national energy policy, and inserted an article on the possibility of a power shortage. pp. E5108-9  
Rep. Wold inserted an article and editorial devoted to the electric power conference sponsored by Wyo.'s Governor Hathaway. pp. E5152-4
13. ECONOMICS. Rep. Steiger, Wisc., inserted an article, "Trust In Economic System Unshaken." p. E5111



## LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

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JUNE 3, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 14306]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 14306) to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

This bill would make permanent the authority for leasing of tobacco acreage allotments as provided by section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. At present section 316 is applicable to the 1962 through 1970 crops. The bill would also—

(1) Subject such leasing to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture and to a determination by the Secretary that it will not impair the operation of the marketing quota or price support program;

(2) Extend such authority to permit leasing of type 53 tobacco and to permit leasing to any farm of up to 10 acres of types 42, 43, and 44 tobacco (Ohio cigar-filler);

(3) Except dark air-cured, fire-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos from section 316, since broader authority for the sale or lease of those kinds of tobacco is contained in section 318;

(4) Extend the maximum duration of leases to 5 years (from 1 year).

In addition the bill would repeal section 316(g) (which provided for late filing of transfers of 1962 allotments and is no longer applicable), and make purely technical changes in section 317(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. These changes have no substantive effect and their purpose is to eliminate surplusage.

## DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The Department of Agriculture recommended enactment so that farmers who wish to grow tobacco can obtain economic units warranting mechanization, while farmers not wishing to continue production can obtain some income from leasing. The Department recommended a number of amendments, which were rejected by the House. The Department has advised the committee informally that it favors enactment even though the amendments recommended by it have not been adopted. The report of the Department is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., March 31, 1970.*

HON. W. R. POAGE,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN. This is in reply to your request of October 14, 1969, for a report on H.R. 14306, a bill to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The bill makes permanent the authority for the lease and transfer of tobacco farm acreage allotments, which under present legislation expires with the 1970 crop. H.R. 14306 makes the lease and transfer provisions contingent on the Secretary's determination that permitting lease and transfer of allotments will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program. This provision is now contained in legislation relating to other commodities and for fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco. The bill authorizes leases not in excess of 5 years, while current legislation provides only for annual leases. H.R. 14306 extends the authority to lease and transfer to Ohio cigar-filler tobacco which is excluded under present legislation. The bill deletes fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco from the provisions of section 316 of the act, as the lease, sale and transfer of allotments for these kinds of tobacco are authorized by section 317 of the act. Present legislation does not authorize the lease and transfer of allotments for burley or Wisconsin cigar-binder (types 54 and 55) tobacco, and H.R. 14306 continues this exception.

We have established 528,200 farm acreage allotments for tobacco this year. The total acreage allotted is 886,400 acres, an average of 1.7 acres per farm. For Flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for about 60 percent of the total U.S. tobacco production, the average allotment (prior to adjustments to reflect overmarketings and undermarketings from the previous year) is 3 acres per farm. However, about 48 percent of the 194,100 Flue-cured tobacco allotments are 2 acres or less. A total of 282,200 farms have burley tobacco allotments totaling 230,800 acres, an average of 0.82 acre per farm. About 60 percent of the burley allotments are one-half an acre or less.

It is apparent that many tobacco allotments do not constitute economic operating units. Last year 34 percent of the Flue-cured tobacco allotments, representing about 20 percent of the allotted

acreage, were leased and transferred to other farms. This flexibility enables those farmers who have the labor and equipment for producing larger acreages to increase their operations to more economic units. Farmers who do not wish to continue the production of tobacco can transfer their resources into other enterprises and at the same time receive some income from the lease of their tobacco allotments. In addition, larger and more economic production units will encourage mechanization of planting, harvesting, curing, and marketing tobacco. This has already taken place in many other commodities, but about 450 man-hours are still required to produce and market an acre of Flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco farmers are concerned as to whether labor can be obtained in the years ahead to produce tobacco at wages that will enable them to compete price-wise in the world market.

We recommend that the bill be amended to apply to allotments for burley tobacco and cigar-binder (types 54 and 55) tobacco, which are specifically excluded under present legislation and in H.R. 14306. We recommend also that the bill be amended to authorize the sale of allotments for all kinds of tobacco as now provided for fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos. We recommend further that the bill be amended to authorize lease or sale and transfer of allotments across county lines in the same State. We recommend also that the bill be amended to limit the period for which leases can be approved to 3 years rather than 5 years. This will permit leases to run concurrently with the period for which producer referendums are held, and authority for the sale of allotments reduces the need for leases for periods in excess of 3 years.

Enactment of H.R. 14306 would not require additional funds, and, if amended as recommended, would improve program operations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,  
*Under Secretary.*

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LEASE AND TRANSFER OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 316. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of [this Act for the crop years 1962 through 1970] *law, the Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program, may permit the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a Burley*



〔tobacco acreage allotment or a cigar-filler and〕, *dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured* and cigar-binder, [( ) type[s]]〔42, 43, 44, 53,〕 54 [ , and ] or 55 [ ( ) ] tobacco acreage allotment) is established *under this Act* to [may] lease *all or any part of such allotment or quota* to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind.〔Such lease and transfer of allotment shall be recognized and considered valid by the county committee provided the conditions set forth in this section are met.〕

(b) Any lease [shall] *may be made for such term of years not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree*, [on an annual basis] and on such other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) The total acreage allotted to any farm after the transfer by lease of tobacco acreage allotment to the farm under the provisions of this section shall not exceed 50 per centum of the acreage of cropland in the farm :*Provided, That in the case of cigar-filler tobacco types 42, 43, or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm.*

\* \* \* \* \*

〔(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of this section relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of July 10, 1962.〕

\* \* \* \* \*

#### SEC. 317. ACREAGE-POUNDAGE QUOTAS

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) Only the provisions of the last two sentences of subsection (g) of section 313 of this Act shall apply with respect to acreage-poundage programs established under this section. The acreage reductions required under the last two sentences shall be in addition to any other adjustments made pursuant to this section, and when acreage reductions are made the farm marketing quota shall be reduced to reflect such reductions. The provisions of the next to the last sentence of such subsection pertaining to the filing of any false report with respect to the acreage of tobacco grown on the farm shall also be applicable to the filing of any false report with respect to the production or marketings of tobacco grown on a farm for which an acreage allotment and a farm yield are established as provided in this section. In establishing acreage allotments and farm yields for other farms owned by the owner displaced by acquisition of his land by any agency, as provided in section 378 of this Act, increases or decreases in such acreage allotments and farm yields as provided in this section shall

be made on account of marketings below or in excess of the farm marketing quota for the farm acquired by the agency.

Acreage allotments and farm marketing quotas determined under this section may (except in the case of [Burley tobacco, or other] kinds of tobacco not subject to section 316) be leased under the terms and conditions contained in section 316 of this Act, except that (1) the adjustment provided for in the last sentence of subsection (c) of said section shall be based on farm yields rather than normal yields, and (2) any credit for undermarketing or charge for overmarketing shall be attributed to the farm to which transferred. Transfers of acreage allotments for 1965 under section 316 on the basis of leases executed prior to the effective date of a program for the 1965 crop of Flue-cured tobacco under this section may be approved or ratified by the county committee for the purposes of this section, but the amount of allotment transferred shall be increased or decreased in the same proportion that the allotment of the farm from which it is transferred is increased or decreased under this section.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED

Sec. 703.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 316(c) and subsection 317(f) relating to lease and transfer of allotments for years subsequent to 1965, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, whenever acreage-poundage quotas are in effect for any kind of tobacco as provided in section 317 of the Act, [except in the case of burley tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section 316,] the lease and transfer shall be on a pound for pound basis and the acreage allotment for the lessee farm shall be increased by an amount determined by dividing the number of pounds leased by the farm yield for the lessee farm, and the acreage allotment for the lessor farm shall be reduced by an amount determined by dividing the number of pounds leased by the farm yield for the lessor farm.

○





Calendar No. 914

91ST CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 14306

[Report No. 91-913]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 3, 1970

Reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, without amendment

---

## AN ACT

To amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That section 316 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4        1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:  
5        “(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the  
6        Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effec-  
7        tive operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price sup-  
8        port program, may permit the owner and operator of any  
9        farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a  
10       Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and

1 cigar-binder, type 54 or 55 tobacco acreage allotment) is  
2 established under this Act to lease all or any part of such  
3 allotment or quota to any other owner or operator of a farm  
4 in the same county for use in such county on a farm having  
5 a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind.”

6 SEC. 2. Section 316 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
7 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

8 “(b) Any lease may be made for such term of years  
9 not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree, and on such  
10 other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in  
11 this section, as the parties thereto agree.”

12 SEC. 3. Section 316 (e) is amended by striking the  
13 period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “: *Pro-*  
14 *vided*, That in the case of cigar-filled tobacco types 42, 43,  
15 or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased  
16 and transferred to any farm.”

17 SEC. 4. Section 316 (g) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
18 Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby repealed.

19 SEC. 5. Section 317 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment  
20 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out in the  
21 parentheses in the fifth sentence the language “Burley  
22 tobacco, or other”.

23 SEC. 6. Section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of  
24 1965 (79 Stat. 1210) is amended by striking out in the last

1 sentence thereof the language "except in the case of burley  
2 tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section  
3 316,".

Passed the House of Representatives May 18, 1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

*Clerk.*



[Report No. 91-913]

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# AN ACT

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To amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

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MAY 19, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 3, 1970

Reported without amendment





# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of June 8, 1970  
91st-2nd; No. 93

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		Woolen Textiles.....10

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed tobacco acreage quota bill. Ready for President.  
Senate committee voted to report second supplemental appropriation bill.  
Rep. Mahon urged study of report on agricultural appropriations bill.

### HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Mahon urged study of the report on the agricultural appropriations bill prior to the bill's consideration. p. H5185  
The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 17970, the military construction appropriations bill for FY 71 (H. Rept. No. 91-1163).  
p. H5246
2. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed with amendment H. R. 15712, extending the authorizations for titles I through IV of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 through FY 71. pp. H5185-201



3. LOANS; GRANTS. Rep. Roth stated that "many of our tax dollars are being wasted by needless duplication and overlapping of Federal assistance programs" and inserted the functional index of the latest edition of the "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance". pp. H5217-29
4. ECONOMY. Rep. Patman discussed the state of the economy and inserted a statement on the economy by Tom Boggs and letters from citizens regarding the impact of high interest rates. pp. H5232-3, H5237-9
5. NUTRITION. Rep. Perkins inserted an article about a program for feeding the elderly at schools. pp. H5240-1
6. RIVER BASINS. Received a report from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on the Minot extension, Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project (H. Doc. No. 91-347); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. p. H5246

SENATE

7. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 14306 to permit farm operators with certain tobacco acreage quotas to lease all or part of such quotas under certain conditions. This bill now goes to the President. p. S8491
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Committee on Appropriations in Executive session ordered favorably reported with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 17399, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1970. p. D590
9. ECONOMY. Sen. Percy blamed past budget deficits for current economic problems and expressed his dismay over the 1970 budget deficit. pp. S8501-05
10. TRADE; WOOLEN TEXTILES. Sen. Thurmond discussed the danger of Japanese imports to the domestic woolen industry and urged passage of legislation to restrict foreign textile imports. pp. S8505-07
11. CONSUMER. Sen. Yarborough inserted a magazine article which discusses the career of Rep. Eckhardt and details the consumer protection legislation that he has introduced. pp. S8525-31
12. NATIONAL PARKS; FOREST SERVICE. Sen. Hansen inserted a newspaper article "How To Wreck A National Park" which reports the dangers of over-use of our national parks by tourists loaded with camping and boating paraphernalia and suggests alternatives to preserve the natural quality of the parks. pp. S8531-32
13. IRRIGATION; DAMS. Sen. Dole inserted the remarks of Commissioner Armstrong, Bureau of Reclamation, at the dedication of the Glen Elder Dam. pp. S8534-36

# Senate

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1970

The Senate met at 11:30 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, at the beginning of a new week grant to us here a taste for that which is spiritual and sacred so that all we do which is temporal and secular may be in accord with Thy will. Grant that whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely and of good report, if there be anything which is unselfish and generous, if there be anything which Thou wilt accept and reward, may we think on these things.

Guide our Nation, O Lord, through these perilous days and vexing problems to an era of lasting peace and world brotherhood.

In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

## DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., June 8, 1970.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform my duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. SPONG thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 5, 1970, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## WAIVER OF CALL OF CALENDAR UNDER RULE VIII

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the call of the calendar for unobjected-to bills under rule VIII.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. YOUNG) is recog-

nized for a period of not to exceed 20 minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for some insertions?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Yes, indeed.

## ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR FANNIN TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of the Journal tomorrow, the distinguished Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN) be recognized for not to exceed 45 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

## LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 914.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 14306) to amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-913), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

This bill would make permanent the authority for leasing of tobacco acreage allotments as provided by section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. At present section 316 is applicable to the 1962 through 1970 crops. The bill would also—

(1) Subject such leasing to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture and to a determination by the Secretary that it will not impair the operation of the marketing quota or price support program;

(2) Extend such authority to permit leasing of type 53 tobacco and to permit leasing to any farm of up to 10 acres of types 42, 43, and 44 tobacco (Ohio cigar-filler);

(3) Except dark air-cured, fire-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos from section 316, since broader authority for the sale or lease of those kinds of tobacco is contained in section 318;

(4) Extend the maximum duration of leases to 5 years (from 1 year).

In addition the bill would repeal section 316(g) (which provided for late filing of transfers of 1962 allotments and is no longer applicable), and make purely technical changes in section 317(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. These changes have no substantive effect and their purpose is to eliminate surplusage.

## COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY SENATOR AIKEN AT MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VERMONT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on the 1st of June the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN), the senior Republican in this body, received an honorary degree at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. On that momentous occasion Senator AIKEN delivered a commencement address which as usual, is worthy of consideration by the Senate, the Congress, the administration, and the people of the country as a whole.

Would that we had more men with the down-to-earth philosophy of GEORGE AIKEN. Would that we had more people with his commonsense, his outstanding integrity, his great ability, and his deep humility. He really represents New England in the oldtime sense, and there are not many left like GEORGE AIKEN.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the commencement address delivered by the distinguished Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN) be incorporated at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### ADDRESS OF SENATOR GEORGE D. AIKEN

Many years ago, I came to Middlebury frequently to meet with the farmers and fruit growers of this area.

At that time, I was a farmer and fruit grower.

Then something happened and the next thing I knew I was a politician—or should I say public servant—hold public offices in my home town of Putney, in the State of Vermont, and finally in the United States Senate.

For a long time I have had two callings—agricultural and political.

In either category, if you don't watch out, you can get a lot of dirt on your hands but the dirt acquired through working with soil is more easily washed off.

I would not for a minute presume to tell you that there are no politicians—as well as



people in other walks of life—who get dirt on their hands which will not wash off.

I only mention this because we are continually bombarded by self-proclaimed public philosophers who equate goodness with getting back to the soil—and all that is evil with political pursuits.

It is because of my concern over what I feel is a tendency these days to turn away from the responsibilities of life and politics that I address you today.

The drop in the percentage of voters participating in the 1968 elections disturbed me.

In many ways, the lives of the gardener and the politician are alike.

The gardener's job is to master Mother Nature—a task that is as old as man himself.

The politicians task is to master Human Nature so that we may better govern ourselves—a task that is never ending—a task which to date has not been satisfactorily accomplished.

The enemy of both good gardening and good politics alike has been called the Tyranny of Events.

In gardening, the work of a season can be destroyed by a hailstorm or a hard frost.

In politics, one can be riding the crest of the popular wave one day and the next day be drowned by the undertow.

If I read the mood of our young people correctly these days, many of them have a very strong desire to get down to the basics of life.

They are fed up with phonies and become impatient if problems cannot be solved promptly and acceptably.

Some young people take an extreme view and seem to feel that problems can be solved by burning down a bank.

Others, more moderate, but just as passionate, feel that the Establishment, meaning Government, cannot be trusted to come up with solutions to the current maladies of war, crime, pollution, poverty and inflation.

Therefore, they have decided to reject politics as a way to solve the problems of our society.

I feel strongly that the time has come to call attention to the danger inherent not so much to the defects of our political processes as to a lack of faith in the political process itself.

When people shy away from the political process, they are contributing to the despair, the frustration and the aimlessness of life we so often hear about.

I am told that the disenchantment with life and its prospects is greater now on college campuses than ever before.

The politics of the day reflect this feeling. It is very fashionable these days to become a "New Pessimist".

That fellow would rather fuss about problems facing our society than roll up his sleeves and do something about them.

I recently heard a National student leader lament that one of the problems of the peace movement is that many of the people involved have little actual work experience.

There is nothing wrong, however, with lack of experience if one is willing to learn and to work.

In today's world, there are times when facts, if not expressed in dollars and cents or in other numerical forms, are not recognized as facts at all.

Washington does worship the almighty dollar, the way foreigners seem to think all Americans do.

But it is not always so much a matter of greed as of frustration.

Votes on money bills in the Congress often appear as great events, even though no one can tell, much less the Congress, whether there is any real relationship between the money appropriated and the problem under review.

The public gets the impression that with the appropriation of blank billion dollars problems have been "faced."

The trumpets blare; the headlines shriek. Another war on something or other has been won.

Progress—so it seems.

Surely government ought to be more than that.

Increasingly, there is not enough consideration in Washington on what effect programs have on people after the Congress acts.

Washington is program-oriented, not people-oriented.

It is for this reason that I have always urged young people who want to get in politics to start at the community level.

When you start at the local level, you know that people count.

It is fashionable these days for the New Pessimist to conclude that because some public institutions are not responsive, we should give up on all of them.

I have even heard that we should abandon technology because we have created a society in which the producer of the technology never consults with the person who is affected by the results.

That is like saying because you have once been burned by fire all matches should be banned.

There can be no question that technology has tended to become the master rather than the servant of man.

We have even created a new social being—the Technocrat.

In some respects, he is the top dog in Washington these days.

He sits on all councils of power and is turned on like a computer to help with decision-making.

To some extent, the Technocrat has become the security blanket of all top government officials.

He is the man who is continually figuring out the "unmet need" which tends to reduce all matters to dollars and cents problems.

We end up measuring our social and political problems in quantitative terms as though we are bereft of other forms of expression.

The needs of schools are rarely expressed in terms of a greater understanding of the role of schools in our society, but in terms of price tags of various ill-defined and ill-understood programs.

We even carry this zeal for quantification into our foreign policy.

Our invasion of Cambodia has been called "successful" because we captured blank pounds of rice, X numbers of rifles and rounds of ammunition and 600 bicycles.

National morale, administrative credibility and justification for the war are all subordinated to the numbers game.

In another area, the needs of India and the ability to help her people are not expressed in a deeper understanding of that great civilization.

The are expressed in terms of dollars of foreign aid.

I am, perhaps, being unfair to the army of Technocrats that is trying to bring scientific management to our sprawling Federal bureaucracies.

This new breed of professionals think they have discovered ways to improve the mechanisms of self-government, and those ways speak only the language of numbers.

But like everyone else in Washington, the Technocrats are tyrannized by events and their new knowledge, so far as it exists, gets drowned in facts.

I hope they will persevere in their efforts, but they need to develop a sense of proportion.

Numbers, like facts, are good servants but bad masters.

In order to master events some politicians have even tried to become Technocrats.

Campaigns are based on computers and contributions.

Some candidates would rather sweat under the harsh lights in a television studio than take their candidacies directly to the people.

In many cases, the voter is expected to choose a candidate based on how he is packaged instead of what he believes.

If there is anything which is causing frustration and alienation in our society, it is that the people are losing contact with their elected representatives.

This is especially true of the more populous states.

At the same time, too many elected representatives tend to think not in terms of people but of votes and re-election.

The people of Vermont are good to their politicians compared to many other states.

Vermonters, in return, expect that their politicians will not owe their allegiance to the most generous campaign contributors.

Yet, even in Vermont, we are moving into an era when combined political campaign costs for all offices—State and Federal—may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

I speak about my own State because I know it and love it.

I do not mean to imply that spending money on an election campaign is bad, or that any politician who does so will be tainted.

In the end, the people who are put in public office are only as good as the citizen who are interested in their election.

I agree with those who are demanding more candor and integrity in politics.

I disagree with those who say it isn't possible to find honest politicians and therefore the current political system must be scrapped.

The same hazard would exist in any other system.

All of us want power—whether it is social, economic or political.

The difference is the degree in which we seek it and the means we employ to get it.

Some of us are more ruthless and more greedy than others.

The "He's-got-it"—"I-want-it" urge is a universal human trait.

This is how wars get started.

It makes no difference whether the object of our desire is the beaver skins of North America, the gold of the Andes or the trade of the South Pacific.

It is probably quite obvious to you that I retain my faith in the political system.

I do not suggest a Utopia where everything will turn out all right if only people pay more attention to politics.

That would be oversimplification.

In the end, is not life a continued reliance on faith in man's ability to improve his world?

Even the New Pessimists have not figured out how to achieve social change without resorting to the uses of political power.

I agree with those who feel that change through the legitimate use of political power is highly desirable.

One of the great lessons which emerged out of the recent anti-war demonstrations in Washington was that many people—young and old—came to realize that before you can change policies, you must understand the political process.

I was amazed that so many of our college students and a goodly percentage of our business and professional people whom I met with had very little understanding of the legislative process.

One reason why there is lack of faith in the political process is that many of our people simply do not know how it works.

That is why I wish more schools and colleges would include more courses on citizenship and how the man in the street can use









Public Law 91-284  
91st Congress, H. R. 14306  
June 19, 1970

An Act

84 STAT. 314

To amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 316(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program, may permit the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and cigar-binder, type 54 or 55 tobacco acreage allotment) is established under this Act to lease all or any part of such allotment or quota to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind."

SEC. 2. Section 316(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Any lease may be made for such term of years not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree, and on such other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree."

SEC. 3. Section 316(e) is amended by striking the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: " : *Provided*, That in the case of cigar-filler tobacco types 42, 43, or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm."

SEC. 4. Section 316(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 317(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out in the parentheses in the fifth sentence the language "Burley tobacco, or other".

SEC. 6. Section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1210) is amended by striking out in the last sentence thereof the language "except in the case of burley tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section 316,".

Approved June 19, 1970.

Tobacco allotments.  
Lease and transfers.  
75 Stat. 469;  
82 Stat. 996.  
7 USC 1314b.

Terms and conditions.  
77 Stat. 81.

Acreage allotment, limitation.  
81 Stat. 121.

Repeal.  
76 Stat. 151.  
Acreage poundage quotas.  
79 Stat. 66.  
7 USC 1314c.

7 USC 1316.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-1069 (Comm. on Agriculture).  
SENATE REPORT No. 91-913 (Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):  
May 18, considered and passed House.  
June 8, considered and passed Senate.

